THE Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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18th June 1862.

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3rd June 1862.

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By order of the Board of Directors.
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Secretary.

Bombay, 6th June 1862.

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Bombay, 7th June 1862.

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Madras	30 days' sight	Par.
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Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	34 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	24 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	3 do.	100 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	12 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	38½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2½ Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. {sh.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
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Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Cloaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 13,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,700 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
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Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 15 do.
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To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
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PRICES CURRENT (JUNE 16TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:— Per candy.

New Broach, ready	Rs. 227 to 228
New Surat	" 232 to 233
New Dholleras, and Bhownagger	" 235 to 237
New Oomeravutee	" 229 to 227
New Compta	" 225 to 226
New Dharwar Sawginned	" 288 to 290
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 215 to 217
New Vasaval	" 215 to 217
Khandeish	" 205 to 210
New Peraticum	" 229 to 231
New Acoto	" 225 to 227
New Mangalore	" 220 to 221

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,575 to 1,580.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ... at Rs. 6-6 per cwt.
" Bengaul, (nominal) ... 7-5 to 7-6 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ... " 33 to 34 nominal.
" " ... " 37 to 38 nominal.
Nigger (Nominal) ... " 27 to 28

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(From the Cochin Courier, June 7.)

THERE has been very little doing in the Market during the week, consequent upon the dealers wishing to force prices up. We give the quotation at Rs. 86 to Rs. 87, the latter has been paid and Rs. 88 is now demanded. No contracts are reported, in fact it is quite impossible to get any of the contractors to enter into engagements, and they are now more inclined to hold any little Oil they may have on hand—in the hope of rates going higher.

In other produce there is nothing doing. Coir Yarn has not yet begun to come in.

Our advices from Tinnevelly are to 31st; the Cotton market continued to improve, 1300 candies have been contracted for at Rs. 122 deliverable in 3 months, and 400 candies for a similar delivery, price not then positively known, but supposed to be Rs. 123. We have a telegraph dated 9th instant, quoting the price at Rs. 123 and there were buyers at that.

The *Royal Bride* had arrived from Colombo, to fill up for London; and would remove about 1,200 bales.

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay, sight	Rs.	0	8	0 per cent.
3 days' sight	"	0	10	0 "
15 days' sight	"	0	14	0 "
Madras, sight	"	0	6	0 "
3 days' sight	"	0	8	0 "
30 days' sight	"	1	0	0 "
Colombo, 3 days' sight	"	1	8	0 "
15 days' sight	"	1	14	0 "
London, 6 mths' sight	"	2s.	0¼d.	
3 mths' sight	"	2s.	0½d.	
Sight	"	par		

MONEY MARKET THIS DAY.

(From the Globe, May 19.)

CITY, TWELVE *o'clock*.—An extremely quiet tone has pervaded the Market for the English Funds to-day, in the absence of active business, either on speculative account or for *bonâ fide* transfer. The few operations entered into have failed to influence the quotations, Consols remaining at 93⅜ to 93½ for Money, and 92½ to 92¾ for the 10th proximo. The advices from America describing the rapid progress of the war seems to create a favourable feeling, because it is considered indicative of the prospect of an early cessation of hostilities. The operators are, therefore, disinclined to increase their engagements for a decline, although equally indisposed to proceed in the opposite direction to any great extent. The New Threes, Reduced Annuities, Indian Bonds, and Exchequer Bills are also at steady quotations.

There is no alteration in the Foreign Market, and the business transacted is very limited. Old Turkish 6 per Cents. are 80½ to 81; ditto, 1858, 70½ to 71; ditto Scrip, 2¾ to 3 prem. Egyptian Scrip, 1¾ to 2 prem. Russian, ½ to ¾ prem. Spanish Certificates, 8¼ to 8⅜. Italian, 70¾ to 71; and Mexican, 32¼.

In the Railway Share Market there is little change of importance to record, most of the principal British lines being at about previous quotations.

A fractional improvement occurred on the Paris Bourse on Saturday, the 3 per Cent, having closed at 70 to 80.

There were no bullion operations of importance at the Bank on Saturday.

The Pera, which leaves with the Calcutta and China Mails on the 20th instant, will convey £375,375 in silver, and £12,602 in gold.

The Ripon has arrived from Alexandria with £1,500.

A steady demand for Discount accommodation is still reported in the general Money Market, and the applications at the Bank of England continue numerous.

In the manufacturing districts during the past week there has been no alteration of importance, but in a few of the principal towns rather more animation has been produced by some purchases for the summer trade, the fine weather having induced operators to effect moderate transactions. Prices, however, have not varied to any material extent.

There was more activity in the general business of the port of London last week. The number of ships reported inwards at the Custom House from foreign ports amounted to 302; there were two from Ireland, and 57 colliers. The entries outwards comprised 136, and those cleared 127, of which 18 were dispatched in ballast. The departures for the Australian colonies were four vessels, viz., two to Port Philip, of 1,373 tons; one to Sydney, of 846 tons; and one to New Zealand, of 464 tons; the total tonnage amounting to 2,683.

A capital of £2,500,000 is required by the Scind Railway Company for the construction of a line to be called the Delhi Railway, about 280 miles in length, which will form the connecting link between Umritsur, the upper terminus of the Punjaub Railway, and Delhi the northern terminus of the East Indian Railway This link will complete the great chain of steam communication connecting the opposite sides of the peninsula with Calcutta for its eastern, and Kurrachee for its western or European port.

Thos o'clock.—There is no alteration in the English Stock Market, Consols being 93⅜ to 93½ for Money, and 92½ to 92¾ for the 10th proximo. The advices from America describing the rapid progress of the war seems to create a favourable feeling, because it is considered indicative of the prospect of an early cessation of hostilities. The operators are, therefore, disinclined to increase their engagements for a decline, although equally indisposed to proceed in the opposite direction to any great extent. The New Threes, Reduced Annuities, Indian Bonds, and Exchequer Bills are also at steady quotations.

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Thos o'clock.—There is no alteration in the English Stock Market, Consols being 93⅜ to 93½ for Money, and 92½ to 92¾, less the dividend, for the Account. The New Threes and Reduced are 91⅝ to 91¾; and Exchequer Bills, 15s. prem. Bank Stock is 237. India 5 100½ to 100¾; ditto, 5 per Cent. Enfaced Paper, 103½ per Cent., to 103⅝; and ditto, Debentures, 100 to 100¾.

Foreign Securities are moderately active, and prices continue firm. Old Turkish 6 per Cents. are 80½ to 81; ditto, 1858, 70¾ to 71; ditto, New Scrip, 3 prem; ditto, paid up, 70¾ to 70⅝; ditto 4 per Cent. Guaranteed, 103. Venezuela, 23½. Italian, 70⅝ to 71. Egyptian Scrip, 1⅞ to 2 prem. Mexican, 31½ to 32½. Moorish, 91½. Russian, 97. Spanish Passive, 19⅝; and ditto Certificates, 8⅛ to 8¼.

The operations in the Railway Share Market have been of a very limited character, but in some instances prices have slightly improved. Eastern Counties have advanced to 57¼ to 57⅝. Great Westerns to 73¼ to 73⅝. Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln to 42 and 42⅛. Midlands to 128¾ to 129; and North Eastern, Berwick, 97½ to 97¾. Caledonians, however, have declined to 108¾; and North Westerns to 99¼. The Foreign Lines continue in good request. South Austrian and North Austrian have improved 2¼ to 2½ ex div. Sambre and Meuse realise 11¼ to 12. Great Luxembourg, 15½. Dutch Rhenish, 17¾ to 17¾; and Antwerp and Rotterdam, 7¾.

For the Colonial undertakings there has been a steady demand. Grand Trunk of Canada realise 24½ to 25. East Indian, 104¾ to 104¾. Great Indian Peninsula, 102¾ to 102¾. Great Southern of India, 102¼; and Cape Town and Dock, 103½ to 103¾.

Joint Stock Bank Shares realise about former rates. English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 18¾. Alliance of London and Liverpool, 4 to 4¼. Imperial, 2¾ to 2¾. London and South African, 10; and Oriental Bank, 50.

In the Miscellaneous Market scarcely any business has been transacted, and prices are nominally unaltered.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0d. per Rupee.	
4 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, as 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
" 6 do. 5 "
" 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, a commission charged.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

May 2nd, 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	o.	
" 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	o.	
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.	
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	o.	
" on demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.	
On Scotland do.				
On Ireland do.				
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¼d.	do.	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s.	11¼d.	do.	

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement*.

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her "Christian Name or Names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

On Bonds to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
Of to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches).

THE BOMBAY BRANCH makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	
" 4 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.	
" 3 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.	
" 2 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.	
" 1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d.	
On demand			
On Scotland	1s.	11¾d.	
On Ireland			
Circular Notes		s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of private parties on the Directors' approval to consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for Interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realisation in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, 26th May 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. per Rupee.

Ditto at 4	ditto	1s. 1d.	do.
Ditto at 3	ditto	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Ditto at 2	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto sight	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	s.	11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¼d.	"

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
June 16	Nourille Antonietta	Morin	Hongkong 2 April.
17	Golconda	Davis	Rio de Janeiro 3 Apr
	Banz	Nacoda	Sea 12 June.
	Ararat	Nacoda	Judda 20 April.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	To.
June 17	Johnstone Castle (s).	Main	Kurrachee & Persian Gulf.
	Fort William	Castle	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Barque *Ararat*, from Judda.—Moses Tumav; Mrs. Laon, and 7 natives.
Per Arab *Banz*, from Sea.—20 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.—Mr. Ryland; Dr. Baker, I. N.; General Mahomed Hussain and Suite, and three natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Broughton Hall*, Rennie, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Burlington*, Howes, bound to London.

Commenced Loading.

The Steamer *Bombay Castle*, for Hongkong, began to load yesterday.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Joodha & Hadoodah.

Barque *Ararat*.—22 bales Sellarus, 184 packages Gum, 40 packages Chopchinee, 2 packages Unknown, 9 Soora Treasure, 1 Soora Real Pearls, 1,323 packages Coffee, 125 packages Bajaree, 1 package Joowar, 4 packages Bardaw, 4 packages Honey, 3 packages Coffee Husk, 4 packages Hulwa, 25 sisha Lead, 6,000 cantors Loose Salt.

From Rio de Janeiro.

Goleonda.—Cargo Ballasts.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 17TH JUNE 1862.

For London.

Morayshire.—31 cases Coffee, 61 cwt. 6 qrs. 6½ lbs., Rennie, Scovell and Co.; 39 packages Coffee, 78 cwt., Finlay, Scott and Co.; 80 bags Linseed, 120 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Burlington.—20 chests Chundroos, 530 cwt. 21 lbs., Sewjee Ludha and Co.

Victory.—159 bags Coffee, 198½ cwt., Kessowdass Gokuldass.

For Liverpool.

Camperdown.—600 bundles Linseed, 800 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Dhunjee Natha; 2 bales Wool, 6 cwt., Canjee Morarjee.

Yarradale.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Bhimjee Geerdhur and Co.; 75 bales Wool, 225 cwt., Taracchund Rajaram.

Rising Sun.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Mooljee Morarjee.

Barbora.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Mooljee Morarjee.

Morning Light.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Runchordass Canjee; 81 bales Hemp, 283½ cwt., Jairam Visram; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Ramkrustna Souzba and Co.

Zoboa.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Luckmeedass Hunsraz.

Monica.—300 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Viscount Canning.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Gangjee Courjee.

Royal Saxon.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.

Virginia.—20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Remington and Co.

For New York.

Crown Point.—2,000 bags and 1,000 bundles Linseed, 4,000 cwt., James Reynell.

For Hull.

Union.—50 bags Linseed, 87½ cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Bombay Castle*.—6 chests M. Opium, 135 lbs. each, Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons; 472 bundles Sharktins, 145 cwt., 49 bundles Fishmaws, 15 cwt., Khan Mahomed Hubibhoy; 6 packages Sharktins, 1¼ cwt. 14 lbs., 17 packages Fishmaws, 6¼ cwt. 7 lbs., Cassombhoy Moujee.

For Shanghie.

Steamer *Bombay Castle*.—5 chests M. Opium, 135 lbs. each, Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

For Singapore.

Wadiatool Remon.—114 boxes Country Soap, 67¼ cwt. 16 lbs., G. Burstall and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

400	Ark	March 18
886	Bucton Castle, Cherry	G. S. King & Co. March 18
1106	Caducus, Cass	W. Nicol & Co. April 14
633	Celtic, Hardy	Coupland & Co. Jan. 30
539	Chatham, Sayers	April 1
710	Coleroon, Hale	March 28
936	City of Carlisle, Pentreath.	
955	Dellances, Gallonay	Ritchie, Steuart & Co. April 12
870	Fanny Maud, Pitcairn	
392	Freya, Major	A. H. Huschke & Co. April 8
541	Naval Brigade, Lawler	Feb. 20
1057	Gloriana, Vaile	April 25
1354	Herefordshire, Æ 1, Escott.	
1182	Indore	
1139	James Smith, Calhoun	
908	John Temperley, Liddle	W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 31
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell	John Tanner & Co.
768	Nile, Varley	March 4
541	Naval Brigade, McEwen	
847	Talbot, Spencer	Grey & Co.
962	Tyburnia, Coote	
632	Verona, Harry	Ewart Latham & Co. March 13
688	Winterthur, Seavey	A. H. Huschke & Co. March 27
940	Wings of the Wind, Murray.	
1074	Windsor Castle, Pryce	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA BEYPORE.

704	Phoebe Dunbar, Crow	Dec. 16

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1133	Admiral Lyons, Thompson.	
700	Birkby, Purdy	
1060	Caribou, Cameron	Lawrence & Co. March 21
1278	Celestial Empire, Matheson.	April 26
1119	Comet, Lee	March 23
553	Daylight, Smith	W. Nicol & Co. March 24
875	Egeria, Storey	John Clover & Co. March 2
1134	Spaminondas	April 19
1246	S. H. Hall, Robinson	
1328	Hahneman, Denman	Rennie, Scovell & Co. Feby 17
1322	Howden, Verzil	
819	Harvey Baldwin, Richardson	E. Bates & Co. April 16
1072	James Livesay, Broad	
1352	James Pilkington, Griffiths	Bates & Co. Feb. 11
1242	Labrador, Quinn	
855	Lady Havelock, Neill	
1285	Lancastrian, Pearson	March 20
1242	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay	E. Bates & Co. Jan. 23
1017	Negotiator, Hawkins	Rennie, Scovell & Co. March 10
1233	Norwood, Finlay	John Clover & Co. March 2
1001	Norah Greene	E. Bates & Co. March 17
1669	Oriental, Balfour	John Clover & Co. March 10
1093	Peerless, Flavin	
578	Ralston, Macfarlane	
791	Robina	Coupland & Co. Feb. 16
919	Rowantree, Wood	Lyon Brothers & Co. March 19
1099	Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair	E. & A. Hormuzjee Apr. 28
1065	Shafterbury Dennison	
936	Sillery, Gale	
366	Sea Horse, Banks	
700	The Duke, Hawkins	J. Tanner & Co. April 20
1161	Talavera, Blair	
783	Victoria, Sanderson	John Clover & Co. March 14
1131	War Cloud, Mackey	Rennie, Scovell & Co. Feb. 18

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1033	Aaron Browne, Rogers	March 15
1093	Azalina, Munson	John Clover & Co. Feb. 17
1005	Beeston Castle, Corney	Feb. 3
1334	Belgravia, Pentecost	
859	Clarendon, Martin	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1325	Enreclyden, Wright	Martin & Co. Feb. 17
1118	Express, Kelly	John Clover & Co.
810	James Jardine, Lermont	

FROM CARDIFF.

427	Enterprise, Haynes	
844	Lucy & Harriet	
689	Ville de Cherbourg	April 28

FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.

1050	Charles, Pollybank	
929	Missouri, Calhoun	Feb. 10
712	Speedwell, Willy	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

| | | |

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

PUBLIC NEWS BY TELEGRAPH :—INTERRUPTIONS IN THE COMMUNICATION WITH GALLE.

To A. D. ROBERTSON, Esq.
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,—By direction of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, I have the honor to call your attention to a Notification contained in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 30th April, relative to the discontinuance of the transmission of public news by telegraph throughout India, and confirming the arrangement by which the Press would receive priority in the despatch of their messages.

The Committee of Chamber of Commerce see little objection to the proposed priority of despatch, in so far as messages containing merely political or other intelligence of general interest are concerned, but they would deprecate most strongly this priority in the case of messages of commercial importance : it would be liable to abuse at all times, but particularly so at a time like the present when our markets are so peculiarly sensitive, and liable to such sudden and great fluctuations.

As an instance of the manner in which such priority of information, with regard to the position of the Home markets, &c., would, in the Committee's opinion, be very liable to abuse. I would mention the time-bargain speculation in cotton, which as Government are doubtless aware, has attained to so great a height within the last two years, as seriously to interfere with legitimate trade.

In connection with a system of speculation such as this, certain priority of intelligence becomes of the utmost value, and the Committee would respectfully suggest that so much power should not be placed in the hands of the employes of a newspaper office. Government will at once see how liable such a system would be to gross abuse.

It appears to the Committee that the risk would be, in a great measure, obviated by making the Chamber itself, as the representative of the mercantile community, the first recipient of commercial intelligence from England ; by letting the Press still have their priority of general information ; but by permitting no message reporting upon the position of the markets, &c., or giving other similar information, to pass along the line until that to the Chamber has gone forward. If the priority of commercial intelligence were thus conceded to the Chamber, they would undertake to place a copy of their messages at once in a conspicuous place in the Chamber's rooms, and to furnish a copy to each of the local papers, and to Government if necessary.

Should Government agree with the Chamber in this matter, steps will be taken to insure for the proposed messages the greatest accuracy and the latest information.

Before concluding, the Chamber would respectfully urge upon Government the necessity of enquiry into the cause of the extraordinary breaks in the telegraph line between Bombay and Galle, which occur so frequently immediately after the arrival, at the latter port, of the mail steamers from England, and when only a few messages have been transmitted. The late frequency of such interruptions of communication has been attracting much attention, and is calculated to throw discredit on the Telegraph department.—I have, &c.

R. SCOTT, Chairman.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 30th May, 1862.

To A. D. ROBERTSON Esq.,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,—With reference to the concluding para of my letter of the 30th May, I have the honor again to call the attention of Government to the fact that, although the public news by the Calcutta steamer which arrived at Galle on the 2nd June, was received here by telegraph on the same afternoon, no private telegrams for any member of the Chamber have yet come forward, owing, I am informed, to another interruption on the line.

The Committee of the Chamber would again, most respectfully but urgently, beg Government to institute an enquiry into the cause of these constant strange interruptions. They have seldom taken place without its being currently reported in the bazaar, that one or two messages, addressed to native merchants, have come forward prior to the interruption taking place, and this point the Committee would specially commend to the investigation of Government.

I have just been informed by the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay Circle, that the commercial messages were received *via* Calcutta and Indore, and that as an interruption exists between Dharwar and Bellary, all private messages will be conveyed between these stations by the regular post. The Chamber would respectfully enquire why the former route was not adopted in the case of the private messages also.—I have, &c.

M. H. SCOTT, Chairman.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 4th June, 1862.

In reply to the above two communications, Government, on the 16th instant, informed the Chamber that these letters have been forwarded for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL.

[illegible] appears to us, been [illegible] on the P. and O. Company in connection with the delay in the arrival and in the landing of the last mail. Their animadversions have been founded on the supposition that the Company had no steamer at Suez, and that the delay was occasioned by the mail having to wait at Suez for the arrival of the steamer from Bombay, which was to convey it hither. This was not, however, the cause of the delay in the arrival of the mail. The P. and O. Company had a spare steamer at Suez. There was no detention on that account. The delay was caused by strong head winds from Suez to Aden, and by lighter winds than usual and bad coals from Aden to Bombay. Bad coals will occasionally fall to the lot of all who deal in them. The P. and O. Company cannot afford to throw away their bad coals, and therefore they use them at a time when they can confidently depend on strong favorable winds to compensate for the loss of power thus occasioned. At this time, these winds failed them, and the *China* was not able to make more than five knots an hour. Complaints have also been made of the delay in landing the mail ; and it has been asked, why does the Company not keep a steamer for the purpose ? What would they do with a steamer at such a time ? It could not get alongside of the mail-steamer to receive the mail from her direct ; nor could it get near enough to the bunder to land the mail direct. Small boats, would be required both to transfer the mail from the mail-steamer to the tender, and from the latter to the bunder. Moreover, the steamer would require two or three hours to get up her steam on the arrival of the mail, if she were not kept two or three days under steam waiting for the mail. The complaints have been rash in this case at least.

ALTHOUGH it has always been a perfectly well-known fact with which we are all familiar that military men are paid at a lower rate than civilians for doing the same work (when they have to do the same work,) yet we never saw the invidious distinction so openly and unhesitatingly made as it is in to-day's orders, where the same short paragraph shamelessly asserts that the pay for Superintending the accounts of the Public Works Department will be, if done by a Military man 1,000 a month, if done by a civilian 1,400. It omits to say how much if done by an Uncovenanted, probably 800.

As there is no possible principle recognized in this arbitrary and artificial distinction between the extent of remuneration afforded for doing exactly the same amount of work, we do not see why Government should draw the line when it does.

Why not carry out the scale—it would very probably be the means of saving a good deal, as an incumbent might be turned out at any moment to make room for his more economical successor. We should recommend the following scale :—

Pay for Superintending Accounts,
D. P. W.

To a	*Monthly.*
Civilian	Rs. 1,400
Militaryman	,, 1,000
Uncovenanted	,, 900
Man with red hair	,, 800
Ditto black ditto	,, 700
Ditto brown ditto	,, 650
Ditto fat	,, 600
Ditto thin	,, 550

N. B.—A red haired Scotchman *ceteris paribus* preferred.

Scots who hae wi' Wallace bled,
Scots whom Bruce has often led.

We do not think a lower salary should be offered. An advertisement to the above effect should be put in the *Times*, and let the office be open to competition.—*Delhi Gazette, June* 12.

MILITARY PUNISHMENT.

SIR,—My attention has been directed to the remarks in a late issue of your's regarding the removal of the Military prison, at Bombay, to a more healthy site. But, Sir, let me draw your attention to a few facts connected with the internal discipline of that establishment, and let us see whether, or not, this has not a great deal more to do with the unhealthiness of the men, than the site itself. It will scarcely be credited that each man is locked up in a separate cell for nineteen out of every twenty-four hours, and that he is denied the privilege of speaking to another prisoner : in fact the most rigid silence is enforced. Shot-drill from half-past five to half-past six commences the day's duties and from half-past six until half-past four the men are locked in their cells, and kept at work, with the exception of a slight interval, for the admission of their dinner. From 5 to 6 P. M. they go again to shot-drill, after which they are locked up for the night. Now, Sir, it is not my intention to sympathize with prisoners in general ; but allow me to ask any reasonable person, whether it is conducive to the health of a prisoner, or whether it is consistent with humanity, and a due regard to the interests of the service, to keep soldier-prisoners, locked up in a close cell, in an Indian climate, for such a number of hours. There are instances, certainly, of men with long terms of imprisonment getting a slight relaxation of these stringent rules ; but then, Sir, it mainly depends upon the religious profession of the prisoner, and, secondly, if he is a tradesman. Another source of deep-felt sorrow is to be found in the fact of European soldiers being dragged out, in the heat of the sun, to exhibit to Parsee gentlemen and their children, their mutilated appearance without any hair on their heads, and compelled to go through shot-drill for their express amusement. It being my intention, shortly, to bring under your notice, the lax, partial, and loose manner in which the discipline of this establishment is carried out, and the petty tyranny that exists therein, as also the petty jealousies that are in existence among officials of the establishment themselves. I shall now only in conclusion point out that I believe the medical returns of the jail will shew that the greatest per-centage in sickness is to be found on the military side of the establishment. This, perhaps, may be attributed to want of air and exercise, or to men, when in a state of boiling perspiration, being compelled to go into a bath, where a shower of water is precipitated upon them, after shot-drill. —I am, Sir, yours obediently,

—*Deccan Herald, June* 16. EXODUS.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
June 8th	0 4	0 0	0 0
,, 9th	0 17	1 20	0 1
,, 10th	2 56	3 75	3 68
,, 11th	0 26	0 39	0 58
,, 12th	0 22	0 51	0 17
,, 13th	1 33	1 61	0 54
,, 14th	1 42	1 62	2 72
For the Week	6 0	8 5	7 70

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A. M. *Monday,* 16*th June.*

BROACH.— } Not received.
BULSAR.— }
CANNANORE.—S. W. cloudy with showers.
COCHIN.—Clear. Thermometer 81.
GALLE.—S. W. moderate and fine. Ther. 82.
GOA.—Cloudy with rain S. W. light.
KOLAPORE.—S. W. and cloudy.
KURRACHEE.—Not received.
MAHABLESHWAR.—Office closed.
MADRAS.—S. E. fine. Thermometer 85.
OOTACAMUND.—Not received.
PAUMBEN.—Clear. Thermometer 88.
SURAT.—Not received.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

AT a meeting of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society held in the rooms of the Native General Library on Saturday the 14th instant, *Present* : Bhau Daji, Esqr., *Acting President*, in the Chair.

Vice-Presidents.—Ardaseer Framji and Gungadas Kishordas, Esquires.

Members.—Atmaram Pandurung, Bala Mangesh Wagle, B. A., Bhaironanth Mangesh, Dosabhai Framji, Darashaw Rattanji, Hormasji Dadabhai, Harishankar Balkrishna, Jagannath Narayan, Khursandas Mulji, Madhao Narayan Shirgamkar, Mancherji Merwanji, Narayan Dinanathji, Narayan Mahadeo Paramanand, Nanabhai Rastamji Ranina, Ramdas Bhanji, Vinayak Narayan Bhagwat and Janardan Sakharam Gadgil, Esqrs., and Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik, *Acting Secretary.*

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following letter from Dr. Bhau Daji to the Acting Secretary was then read :—

SIR,—I have very great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, enclosing a resolution of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society on the subject of the endowment of a Girl School in my name.

For the unexpected honor thus conferred upon me, allow me to express my sincere thanks to the members of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, and especially to its late President Sir A. Grant, whose learning and urbanity, and zeal in the welfare of this country have deservedly earned him a high place in the esteem of the educated youth of this Presidency.

To the European and Native gentlemen who have so liberally subscribed, I feel I cannot adequately express my feelings of gratitude. I sincerely pray, that I may be permitted always to deserve their good opinion, and that of all right-thinking men, and that the cause of education and improvement which we have so much at heart may always prosper, not only to the intellectual development of this country but under the blessing of Almighty God to its moral regeneration.—I have, &c.,

29th March 1862. BHAU DAJI.

N. B.—As the proceedings of the last but one meeting were not published in the papers, the following letter is here quoted in order that Dr. Bhau's above reply may be better understood.

No. 3 OF 1862.

To Dr. BHAU DAJI.
&c. &c. &c.
Dated 27th March 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward for your information copy of a resolution on the subject of the endowment of a Girl School in your name, passed at a special general meeting of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society held yesterday.—I have, &c.,

WISHWANATH N. MANDLIK,
Acting Secretary.

ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE ABOVE.

Extract from the proceedings of the S. L. and S. Society, 26th March 1862.

(2.) Proposed by Mr. Hormazji Dadabhai, seconded by Mr. Karsandas Mulji, and carried unanimously—"That Dr. Bhau Daji be informed that the Society, in recognition of his services to the cause of education, and of his generous support of the Loharchal Girl School for a period of nearly three years, have resolved to permanently endow the said school in his name, with funds which have been subscribed for the purpose by the inhabitants, both European and native of Bombay and the Mofussil.

(True Extract.)
WISHWANATH N. MANDLIK,
Acting Secretary.

The Acting Secretary intimated that this meeting ought to have been held on the last Saturday in April, but as the Society had at their last meeting resolved not to proceed with elections until the list of members was revised, and as to-day's was the first meeting that could be conveniently called after the receipt of replies from members, it was to be viewed as the last meeting of the Session of 1861-62 according to the 5th and 6th rules of the Society.

On the ballot being taken the following Committee was found to be elected for the ensuing Session of 1862-63 :—

President.—Bhau Dajee, Esq.

Vice-Presidents.—The Presidents of the (3) Branch Societies, *ex-officio.*

Secretary.—Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik.

Treasurer.—Harishunkar Balkrishna, Esq.

Vernacular Secretaries.—Hormasji Dadabhai, Esq., (Parsi) ; Bala Mangesh Wagle, Esq., B. A., (Marathi-Hindu) ; Javerilal Umiashanker, Esq., (Gujarati-Hindu.)

Members.—K. R. Cama, Cawasji Edalji, Bhaizonath Mangesh, and Narayan Mahadeo Paramanand, Esqrs.

It was then proposed by Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik, and seconded by Mr. Harishankar Balkrishnaji—"That Dr. R. T. Reid be elected Honorary President of this Society."

The proposition was carried by acclamation.

There being no other business before the Society, the meeting adjourned to Saturday the 5th proximo.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Tuesday, 17th June 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

THEFT.—*Kermul Petamber. Adhee Mootee. Suckulchund Kuculchund and Trickman Mootee,* were charged with stealing three Government Notes, one for Rs. 1,000 and two others for Rs. 100 each, Rs. 27-15-6 in cash ; two shares of the General Bank of Western India for Rs. 500 ; two gold rings of the value of Rs. 28 and a gold neck-chain worth Rs. 250 ; the property of Hatee Beelakeedass, on the 16th instant.

The prosecutor said that on the night of the 15th instant at 11 o'clock, the property in question was safe. On the 16th instant it was missing. Some other evidence was then gone into and the further hearing of the case was adjourned.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—*Runsord Rowjee* was charged with embezzling Rs. 3,173-5-4, the property of Messrs. Tanner & Co.

Mr. John Tanner, of the firm of Tanner & Co., laid the following information.—I know the prisoner : he has been in my employ for the last two years as a book-keeper. He was necessarily sent to receive money for the firm. He was sent by me on the 9th of May last. I put him to receive two thousand nine hundred and fifty nine rupees and eight annas, from Messrs. William Nicol & Co. I gave him this bill (produced) on that occasion. I am acquainted with the prisoner's handwriting. I see written over the stamp on this bill "for J. T. and Co., Runsord Rowjee." The whole of those words, letters and signature are in the prisoner's handwriting. I have never received the amount mentioned in that bill. I have examined the cash book of my firm. That amount is not credited in any of the books. I obtained this bill from Messrs. Nicol & Co. I have ascertained that this bill has been paid. I entrust money on account of my firm and to make deposits in Banks. On the 12th of April last I gave the prisoner a cheque on the Commercial Bank for sixty-three rupees, in favor of Mr. Leathes in liquidation of this bill. The amount of this cheque is debited in my Bank-book. I have ascertained that that amount has not been paid by the prisoner. On the 23rd of April last, I gave the prisoner a cheque on the Commercial Bank in payment of a bill for one hundred rupees thirteen annas and four pies to the P. and O. Company. I believe that bill was not paid by the prisoner. The amount of that cheque is debited to my account in my Bank-book. In this month the prisoner received from the Great Spinning and Weaving Mill Company the sum of fifty rupees for office rent. He has not paid that money to me, or credited it to my account. He admitted to me that he had received it. I became aware of these defalcations in consequence of information that I received yesterday morning, and charge the prisoner with criminal breach of trust.

His Worship adjourned the further hearing of the case until the 19th instant at 12 o'clock.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT—PLEA SIDE.

Tuesday, 17*th June* 1862.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE THE PUISNE JUSTICE, IN CHAMBERS.)

Abdool Cadur Habibhoy and others, trading, &c., vs. *Cawndass Narrondass and others.*

Mr. Bayley instructed by Mr. Khunderao, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Green, instructed by Mr. Keir, for the defendants.

Mr. Bayley in stating the case said, that this was an action brought by the plaintiffs against the defendants, who were the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, for goods sold and money paid. The plea was non-assumpsit. The plaintiffs claim Rs. 1,076-14-4 of which Rs. 829-0-6 had been paid into Court. The plaintiffs were dealers in iron and the defendants were the Bombay Steam Navigation Company. The plaintiffs had been in the habit of supplying the defendants with articles. The account extended from June to September 1860. In September they sold goods to them, and the question was when the goods were so sold, was the price reasonable and just ? When the bill was sent in there was no complaint made about the charges, but afterwards it was stated to be exorbitant. A letter was written by Mr. Gumrodeen Fyalee demanding payment but the money was not paid. The learned counsel said that he should prove, by putting in various receipts and by verbal and other orders, that the charges were correct.

Abdool Cadur, one of the plaintiffs, stated that they were in the habit of supplying the defendants with iron for about a year and half. The account had been settled up to the end of 1859. From June up to November 1860 they had supplied the Company ; and the articles supplied were correctly described in the bill of particulars and the prices were fair and reasonable. The goods had been supplied by order of Mr. Holloway, who was at that time connected with the Company as manager of their works at Colaba. All the goods had been delivered. Various orders had been received from Mr. Holloway and Mr. Stark both verbally and otherwise. The orders produced were some of them in respect to which this action was brought. The document produced and put in, was delivered at the office of the Company and had been returned with the remarks upon it. When money was demanded they were told that they must submit to a reduction of 25 per cent or else take back the account. The bill that was sent in on the 7th of September was correct and had been signed by Mr. Holloway as such. The charges were fair and no complaint had been made about the prices. The bill had been left in the Company's office and it is supposed to be with them at the present time. There had never been made any complaints about extortionate charges, but there had been some slight objections to the amount of a few rupees but nothing more. Had on former occasions been paid bills from which a slight deduction had been made amounting to one or two per cent. on the bills.

Cross-examined by Mr. Green, and stated that a bill had been delivered by a man belonging to the firm which amounted to Rs. 338, it was not what was struck off different bills by defendants at various times. There were receipts for some of those goods which were in the papers before the Court. Mr. Holloway might have made business for him on account but could not say. He had not said on one of the orders that he would settle it privately, at least it had never been so explained. The Company had paid before for goods delivered without receipts being produced, provided the bills were signed by the clerks at Colaba. The Storekeeper used to sign the bills that were correct and they were paid. Had been told by a Parsee in the office that the prices were complained of as being exorbitant, and that something less than the amount would have to be taken. The last payment was made on the 9th July 1860, that payment was for articles supplied in May and June when a per centage of six per cent was taken off.

Several other witnesses were called and examined for the plaintiffs whose evidence went principally to confirm the testimony of the first witness.

Mr. Green after making few comments called

Mr. Heycock, who stated that he had been formerly Managing Director of the Company and had repeatedly seen the plaintiffs in connection with the account in question. The goods were sent into Colaba and the bills signed and sent into him. He had frequently to find fault with the quality of the articles and compared them with the market rates. Deductions were generally made from the bills. Mr. Holloway left the service of the Company on the 12th of September 1860. He was discharged in consequence of his doing work for other firms. Remembered an account being brought by a man from the plaintiffs, which was objected to : there was a considerable difference in the rate of the goods. Some of the goods, perhaps all of them, were actually delivered. The deductions on the bills in question amounted to about 25 per cents. Had never made so large a deduction before, and it was done on that occasion because the overcharge was very great : the articles being charged much above the market price. Some iron plates were so bad that they could not be used for the purpose required, and some others were returned. Compared the items in the bills with the Iron Current of the day, and found that on the average they were charged so high, that it was considered that a deduction averaging 25 per cent was not too much.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley,—Have no practical knowledge of the prices referred to in the Price Current which is published on the departure of the Mail. Did not personally take any of the weights of the goods. The whole information was obtained from subordinates, from the Price Current and from other sources. Had not derived that information personally. Had some experience, having been connected with an establishment where 1400 men were employed, and in which iron and iron plates were used. Am not sure that the whole of the articles have been used. Holloway had authority to say that he wanted an ordinary way.

Another witness was examined for the defendants, whose evidence threw very little light on the transaction.

Mr. Bayley rose to reply, and in the course of his remark said that, the case was now reduced to a very narrow compass. Mr. Heycock seemed to have been the Managing Director, and did not dispute the delivery of the goods, but declaimed against the quality and price. The evidence was very unsatisfactory. It appeared that there had been no attempt, except the one, to strike off 25 per cent. In respect to the value of the goods Mr Heycock admitted that he knew nothing about them of his own knowledge, but from Price Currents, which had not been brought into Court. The fact the evidence was altogether loose and unsatisfactory on the side of the defendants, while that for the plaintiffs was most conclusive. Ten per cent. above the market rates would not be considered an exorbitant rate for a retail transaction. The defendants said take off 25 per cent. and we will pay you. Then as to the quality of the iron plates only three of them had been returned. The case simply one of aye or no ! and in fact there was no defence to it. The delivery being admitted the only question was as to the price. All the witnesses for the plaintiffs had stated that the charges were fair and reasonable. The Court would weigh the evidence and see who was right. The learned counsel submitted that the case was undefended.

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, said, the defendants had admitted the delivery of the goods, and the only question was one of price. The verdict would be for the plaintiffs for Rs. 67-14-8 beyond the amount paid into Court, with interest from the 4th February 1862, and the costs of the action.

(BEFORE SIR M. SAUSSE, C. J.)

D. P. Branhall vs. *Pallonjee Jeevanjee.*

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Kelly and Hore, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Westropp, instructed by Dr. Dallas, for the defendant.

Mr. Scoble stated that the first count of the plaint was on a promissory note for Rs. 9,000 and interest, and the second count was on an account stated for money lent and money paid for the use of the defendant. Defendant pleaded as to the first count that he did not make the note and that the note was obtained from him by fraud and covin, and as to the residue of the claim the plea was non-assumpsit. The cause was put down exparte in July last when the defendant asked for a month's time to pay off the debt. In September last plaintiff and defendant had an interview and the account was adjusted when a balance of Rs. 527-5-7 was found due against the latter. Defendant paid on that occasion Rs. 227-5-7 in respect of the balance, and agreed to pay the residue, Rs. 300, by giving credit to plaintiff for three month's rent of the bungalow he had let to him. But when the three month's rent became due, defendant, however, in breach of his promise, sued the plaintiff in the Small Cause Court, and plaintiff paid the amount in Court. The learned counsel complained of the vexatious conduct pursued by defendant in keeping off the payment by false promises.

Plaintiff on being sworn said, that the defendant built a house for him at Colaba. He rented the house. He advanced money to defendant from time to time for the purpose of building that house. On the 30th January 1861 Rs. 9,000 were found due to plaintiff on that account, for which defendant gave a written acknowledgment or promissory note.

Mr. Westropp had no objection to the promissory note being received in evidence on the ground that it was insufficiently stamped.

His Lordship said that the note might be received in evidence on payment into Court of the proper amount of Stamp Duty, and the penalty.

Mr. Westropp said that the note was of the nature of a bond bearing the attestation of one witness and therefore liable to a stamp of Rs. 35 instead of Rs. 6 which it bore. He referred the Court to Clause 4 Schedule A. of the Stamp Act, which distinguishes documents bearing attestation from those not so bearing :—" Bills of Exchange, Letters of Credit, Drafts, Cheeks on Bankers, or others, Promissory Notes, Hoondies, and other orders and obligations for the payment of money, not being Bonds, or Instruments, or Writings bearing the attestation of one or more witnesses." Being a document attested by one witness it cannot bear a Stamp lower than Rs. 35. The learned Counsel also referred the Court to Section 13, Clause 4 of the Act to shew that the document cannot receive an additional Stamp duty.

Mr. Scoble said that there was no provision in the Act for stamping writings bearing attestations in a different way from those bearing attestations. A promissory note does not require the attestation of witnesses and therefore the stamp was sufficient.

His Lordship said he had no doubt that it was properly stamped.

Mr. Westropp urged that it was not properly stamped. His Lordship had not power to legislate here, but to obey the legislature. If the note bore the attestation of one witness it did not fall within the Clause 4 of Schedule A., it must be classed with bonds under Clause 8. The learned Counsel argued that the document in question which was of a hybrid character was a bond and therefore an obligation ; it did not come under Clause 4 of the Schedule, and the Court had no power to receive additional Stamp duty.

His Lordship said he had power to receive the document in evidence inasmuch as it was a promissory note sufficiently stamped, and not a bond.

Plaintiff then said that he adjusted an account in September 1861 with defendant and found Rs. 527-5-7 due by defendant. Defendant paid Rs. 227-5-7 on that account and the balance Rs. 300 was agreed to be paid off by a set-off of the rent for three months at Rs. 100 per month due to him. Defendant, however, sued plaintiff in the Small Cause Court, for three months' rent and recovered the amount, so that the balance of Rs. 300 in respect of the stated account still remained due. (Witness put in the book containing the state account bearing defendant's signature.

At this stage, Mr. Westropp withdrew from the opposition as there was no real defence to the action.

The Court entered a verdict for the plaintiff for the whole amount claimed with interest, and costs.

INDIAN.

POONA.

WE understand that an ex-Officer of Her Majesty's 95th Regiment has been apprehended somewhere about the Neilgherry Hills on a charge of forgery. We have not heard the particulars of the transaction, but it is said that an officer is going from Poona to identify him as soon as the half yearly inspections are over.—*Deccan Herald, June* 16.

WE are sorry to hear from a correspondent, that the troops in this station are greatly dissatisfied in consequence of their not being able to obtain any porter from their Regimental Canteens, there being none obtainable from the Commissariat Department. Our correspondent then goes on to ask, what is the cause of this deficiency, and from what he has been able to illicit, it appears that, in consequence of the lax and careless manner in which the porter is looked after in Bombay on its being landed at the Musjid Bunder, a great deal of the same, from constant exposure to the sun, becomes heated, which eventually turns sour, and is consequently unfit for use. Surely a little more attention, on the part of those who have the control of this branch of the department, would prevent this waste of that which is the chief luxury of the soldier in this country, and prevent his being fleeced by Regimental contractors, who purchase "condemned ale" at an enormous sacrifice, and retail it in the Canteens, in an adulterated state, at six or eight annas per quart. A great deal of this irregularity, relative to the porter, arises, our correspondent is informed, from the fact that the same individuals, who are supposed to be on the alert to detect fraud, or other imperfections, on the part of Government, are also in the pay and employment of the agents for the contractors in Bombay.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

THE Bengal Commissariat is now fairly put upon its mettle for defence ; and its real or assumed perfection is being submitted to sharp question and investigation by the Commander-in-Chief and the President in Council, as we believe, the Indian Commissariat is to be thoroughly and completely royalised, and swept away after the rest of the Company's institutions, the sooner it is done the better, and all this commission work is a superfluous, and what is worse, an expensive farce. It is more than two years since, in these columns, we foreshadowed the annihilation of the Indian Commissariat, as established under the Company's rule ; and we have again and again, within that period, repeated our statement on the best authority. It is enough that, having been Company's it must go. All this trial and Court of inquest is useless, and had better be supplanted by action. We do not believe that the question is, whether the Commissariat is useful or useless, good or bad, efficient or inefficient ; nor that there is any question in the matter at all. It is an affair of fact, and that fact being that although admitted to be the finest Commissariat in the world, it is the Company's and must go, we would say, away with it at once by all means ; and dissolve the Commission.—*Englishman, June* 9.

A PETITION was presented to the Governor General in Council in February last, by the Association of Calcutta Attornies, praying that government would adopt measures for obtaining the extension to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, of an Act of the Imperial Legislature styled the "Colonial Attornies' Relief Act." To this petition was attached a certificate of the Judges of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, to the effect that the extension of the operation of the Act in question to the Attornies of Calcutta was in every way highly desirable. This certificate bore date in September 1859. In consequence of so long a period having elapsed between the granting of this certificate by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the presenting of the petition it was intended to look, and also of the arrangements which in the meantime had taken place for merging the existing Supreme Court into the New Amalgamated High Court ; the Governor General in Council, before making the necessary application to the Home Government for the extension of the Act in question to Calcutta, thought it advisable to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court Judges on the subject. A reference was therefore made to the Chief Justice of Bengal, to learn whether, under the proposed alterations to be effected in the Supreme Court, they still advised the forwarding of the petition for the consideration of the Home Government ; and whether, considering the delay which had taken place in making use of the certificate under their hands, they had any objections to make as to its now being made use of. In reply the Judges have given an unanimous opinion which are likely to prevent the prayer of the Attornies' petition ever being complied with. In the first place they think, that as the petition and certificate referred to have been allowed to remain unsubmitted to government for upwards of two years, it may now without any detriment to the interests of the petitioners, be allowed to stand over until after the Charter of the High Court shall have been received in Calcutta. In the next place the Judges consider that as the Supreme Court will cease to have any distinct existence when the Judges of that Court take their seats on the bench of the High Court, it remains to be seen in what position the present Attornies of Her Majesty's Supreme Court will stand on the Calcutta list in the new. Under these circumstances the Judges consider that as it is doubtful, how long the extension of the Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act to Calcutta will benefit the petitioners, it will be as well to await and see what provision the Charter of the High Court may make for the admission of Attornies or others, as practitioners of that Court. To us it appears a matter of necessity, if it be not the intention that the new High Court should be disgraced as are the existing Company's Courts, by the admission to its bar of men in every way unqualified for the duties they profess to perform that the rules now existing for the admission of Barristers and Attornies to practice in Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature, should be made applicable in every way to the Amalgamated Court. A Barrister well versed in law and precedent, is of the greatest assistance to the Judges on the bench, whereas the ignorant legal practitioner retards instead of expediting business. It is like manner with an Attorney it is necessary that he should be versed in his profession, or he will be unable to instruct Counsel, as it is at all times desirable that he should be able to do. It is to be hoped therefore that the Judge of the Supreme Court will make a determined stand for the practitioners of the present Supreme Courts.—*Id.*

COCHIN.

OUR weather continues very fine for this time of the year. The Monsoon has, to all intents, fairly set in, the long swell from the South West, indicates heavy weather outside and for the last two or three days the bar has been breaking heavily but with the exception of a few heavy showers, and cloudy weather, there has been nothing to inconvenience one, in fact we suffer more from heat than anything else—We regret much to learn that the mildness of the season is telling severely upon the agriculturist, and will by and bye have its full effect upon the poor.

The want of rain has prevented the Ryot from sowing his fields, and last year where we saw beautiful crops of paddy two feet high, at this time, nothing is to be seen but mud and water. Our supply of rain is ten inches short of last year at same date. We sincerely trust that we may be soon favored with a sufficiency and prevent the recurrence of any thing like a famine. —*Courier, June* 7.

CABUL.

CABOOL, 18*th May.*—"After the Durbar was broken up Sirdars Mohamed Allee Khan, Mohamed Uslam Khan, Mohamed Hussun Khan, Wully Mohamed Khan and Mohamed Hoosan Khan went to Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan, and after talking about public and private affairs, Mohamed Allee Khan spoke to Mohamed Auzim Khan as follows :—"As the Ameer has repeatedly written to me to send the remaining troops from Cabool without any delay, allow me to ask you your intentions, if you wish to be excused from going to Candahar, let me know and, I will plainly tell the Ameer what your object is." On this the three koomiadans (commandants) ordered their battalions to march from Cabool, and to encamp at Babur's garden on the Candahar road. About two o'clock, when the three battalions had left Sirdars Wully Mohamed Khan, Mohamed Uslum Khan, Mohamed Hussun Khan and Mohamed Hoosain Khan followed to join their Battalions ; Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan also left, and went to his brother Ufzul Khan's fort, situated at Chardahee, where he said he would halt for a few days and then march direct to Candahar. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan has written and informed the Ameer, of the above named Sirdars having left for Candahar.

19*th May.*—Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan's servant waited on the governor of Cabool, and informed him of the arrival of the Bookhara ambassadar, and Akhoondzada Sirajooddeen, at Killa Kazee, Mirza Ahmed Khan was ordered tot ake some sweetmeats for the ambassador, and to go and receive him with due honor. The Mirza accordingly went to the fort, and it was about one o'clock when the ambassador, and the Akhoonzada, accompanied by Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan, arrived in Cabool. Mahmood Khwaja Ourak, is the name of the ambasador, who has been very kindly and honorably received by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, the governor. The Akhoondzada was heard stating before Mohamed Auzim Khan, that the king of Bookhara had treated him very kindly, and had allowed him five tillas (a gold coin of Bookhara) for his daily expenses.

20*th May.*—Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan's letter has been received by Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan from Toorkistan, in which he has asked him (Mohamed Auzim) to forward his letter about the Bookhara ambassadors to the Ameer and to let him (Afzul Khan) know all about it. Mohamed Auzim Khan has forwarded Ufzul Khan's letter in original to the Ameer to Candahar. As desired by Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan ordered the house of Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan to be vacated and cleaned for the ambassador, and sent instructions to the Officer in charge of the Cabool customs to pay twenty rupees a day for his daily expenses.

One of the Mahmondzaie Affghans, a native of Lughman, having stolen a load of sugar from Moorad Khanee Mohulla last night, was apprehended and brought before the Governor for trial. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan after investigating the case ordered the thief to be hanged.

21*st May.*—A native of Jaman Sheer Mohulla having quarrelled with a Capoolee in the Bala Chouk the combatants wounded each other. Both of them having been brought before the governor were ordered to be imprisoned. A fine case was decided by the Governor to day, and that is as follows :—That about two years since a native of Cabool had gone to some place to earn his livelihood, and had left his wife in his house. This woman during her husband's absence not only cohabited with another man but got married to him too. A few days ago the man returned to Cabool, and finding that his wife had married another, laid his complaint before the Governor, who referred the complaint before the Governor today was thoroughly investigated, and the woman was ordered to be punished according to the Mohamedan Law. She was sentenced to have her head shaved, and to be mounted on an ass, and taken all round the city with a tom tom beaten before her.

The ambassador of the king of Bookhora made over the letter, &c., from his master for the Ameer, to Sirdars Mohamed Auzim Khan, Mohamed Allee Khan and Utteerkoolla Khan, the son of Hafizjee, with a request to forward them to the Ameer. Abdoolrasool Khan, paishkhidmut of Mohamed Allee Khan, with two sowars, was ordered to take the papers, &c., to Candahar to the Ameer.

22*nd May.*—The following are the contents of the Ameer's letter received to-day by Sirdar Mohamed Alee Khan ; —' I have arrived at Ahmed Shahee Candahar quite safe, I do not know, what you are about ? as you have not as yet despatched the remaining troops from Cabool, although frequently directed to do so. Therefore I consider that you entertain the affair of the hukoomut. If you have not sent the remaining troops from Cabool within a week your jageer will be confiscated, and some one else will be appointed in your place. The Koonair troops have also not left for Candahar ; if they have arrived at Cabool, push them on towards Candahar otherwise write to the Hakim of Jellalabad where they are to halt.' Sirdar Mohamed Ameer's letter Mahomed Allee Khan sent the Chobedars to the different Khans, and the troops enlisted by the Ameer for the Candahar expedition, to get themselves ready and to leave as soon as possible ? A letter was also ordered to be written and sent to the hakim of Jellalabad to send the Koonair troops without any further delay.

23*rd May.*—Sirdar Mohamed Allee was in the durbar when another letter was received from the Ameer, from Candahar. Having glanced over the letter he quietly left the durbar, went to Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan, and having shown him the letter returned to the durbar. It is ascertained by Sirdar Ahmed Allee Khan, that the Ameer has written to Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan as follows. 'Four thousand Alleezae people, under Sirdar Mahomed Oomer Khan, have arrived at the Bukwa Desert. Out of one battalion and some sowars which the Ameer had sent from Candahar towards Gurrishk, about three hundred men have deserted and no information of this river Ahlbund. The river had swollen so much, that it is

Yorktown. What was the object of this second visit? and whatever it may have been, was it not a following up of that which prompted the first? When M. Mercier returned from his trip to the Confederate capital, the President and the Secretary of State went to the Navy-yard to meet him, were received on board the French ship by a salvo of artillery such as is accorded in Europe to crowned heads, and remained some time in consultion with him. No mere question of tobacco could have been involved in a proceeding so public and so ceremonial; and a very general impression prevailed among the best-informed people in New York and Washington, in spite of the efforts of the war press to disseminate statements to the contrary, that the real object of the mission was to convey to Mr. Jefferson Davis, on the part of the Emperor of the French, a proposition of peace, and a promise of his intermediation to procure a general amnesty. The visit to Yorktown lends force to this supposition, and it would not surprise any one, while it would give pleasure to many, to be told officially, that M. Mercier has full authority to act as a negotiator, and that his propositions include a call upon the Confederates to lay down their arms and to cease the struggle so gallantly conducted, but now so hopeless, with amnesty to theleaders, and the readmission into the Union of all the seceded States together with their their peculiar institution intact as" before the war, according to the letter of the Constitution. All details of mere battles, of the capture of towns, forts, and arsenals, and even the movements at or near Corinth and Memphis, of Generals Halleck and Beauregard,—who evidently mean to fight if they can,—sink into insignificance, in view of probabilities such as these.

The capture of New Orleans created a *furore* of excitement in the money-market. On Saturday the pulse of speculation was at fever heat, and the patient, at the present moment, may be said to be in a state of positive mania. The prices of Government securities of every kind have gone up. There is not only an abundance but a plethora of paper money, and confidence in the Government grows stronger every day, in consequence of the unexpected and decisive victories of the Federal arms, and of the unaccountable collapse of the Confederates at so many vital points. "The rebellion is at an end" is the all but universal cry; "and the Government is the grandest and most powerful in the world." The condition of men's minds recalls the South Sea Bubble and the Mississippi madness, or, coming to a more recent period, that of the English people when Hudson was Railway King, and everybody, from the peer to the clerk and shopman, expected to grow rapidly rich by gambling in railway shares, when every imaginable stock was quoted at a premium, and when any one who doubted the possibility of railway dividends of 10 or 15 per cent. was voted a lunatic. The American people have lent the Government $50,000,000 at 4 per cent., the last dollar of which was paid in on Saturday, to the great disgust of a crowd of minor and major capitalists, who professed to be ready with as much more, if Mr. Chase would only say the word and hold out his hand to receive it. The United States Six per Cent. Stock of 1881, which prior to the war at a considerable discount, went up to par on Saturday forenoon—a fact that was publicly announced on the Stock Exchange, and elicited a round of three cheers from the assembled brokers, and was forthwith telegraphed to Washington as a *bonne bouche* for Mr. Lincoln and his Ministers, sweeter even than the New Orleans plum on which they had been previously feasting. The certificates of indebtedness issued by the Treasury in present payment for war expenses were quoted at 99¾. On Monday, when the news from Yorktown had had time to inflame imagination still further, United States Six per Cent. bonds (1881) rose in less than an hour to a premium of 2¾ per cent., making 10 per cent. within a fortnight. The 7·30 Treasury notes that once maintained themselves with difficulty at par, rose to a premium of 3⅝. Certificates of indebtedness went up to par, while there was a general advance upon every kind of stock—railway, canal, and gas—upon everything, in fact, which a broker could buy or sell, or a gambler could speculate in. Shares in three or four railways that no one had the slightest confidence in a month ago rose 2 per cent. at one jump, and were largely dealt in. Illionis Centrals, that on the 4th of April stood at 59¾, were quoted at 63¾ to 64; New York Centrals, that on the same day were 82¾ stood at 89¼ to 89⅝; and Eries, that long seemed to stand imploringly, if not altogether hopelessly, at or near 36, went up to 39¾. While such was the electric condition of the stock-market, the money-market had features of its own, which were not less suggestive. The banks have increased their deposits nearly seven millions and a quarter of dollars within the week. Some of them have refused to take deposits at 3 per cent., and money (all paper) is so cheap as to be a drug. There is a glut of dirs 5-notes or bills, which are not readily available for small purchases in the present scarcity of silver in a country where a silver dollar is so rare as to be a curiosity, and where gold dollars are being rapidly withdrawn from circulation. There is, in consequence, a cry from Wall-street for immediate issue of 25,000,000 of dlr. 1 bills to keep them going. Add to these facts that there is an increasingpremium on gold, now ranging from 3 to 3¼ per cent.; that there is a scarcity of good bills offering themselves for discount—a scarcity the like of which has not been witnessed for 10 years; that there is a general stagnation, a depression of all trade and business except that which depends upon the wants of armies in the field and of ships in commission: and, last of all, that no Tax Bill has passed the Legislature, and that the measure now before it is certain to prove a failure if it ever become law, which is still a matter of serious doubt, and the student of finances will have a problem to work out, at his leisure, with all history and experience to indicate what the inevitable result must be. For this state of things, and for the bursting of the balloon that must happen sooner or later, Congress is mainly to blame. When civil or foreign war rages with more than ordinary virulence, and power tends to concentrate itself in the hands of the military and the executive, the best thing that the Congress or Parliament of a free people can do is to keep as quiet as possible, to avoid hampering the action of the more efficient machinery than their own which events set in motion, and, while keeping a watch over constitutional liberty to see that it be not endangered, to vote the money necessary for the country. Neither of these things has been done by the remnant of a Congress that now sits in Washington. It has not kept quiet. It has stirred up many embarrassing social questions which it ought to have left alone till more peaceful times. It has listened to foolish and unjust charges against Generals in the field and Ministers in the cabinet. It has exasperated by unwise legislation the waverers in the Border States, whom it ought, above all things, to have striven to conciliate. It has manifested a mischievous party spirit in its investigations of alleged corruption in the matter of army and navy contracts, allowing its political passions to override its judgment according to the party to which the impugned peculator happened to belong, voting its friends white and its opponents black, irrespective of the merits. And, worse than all, it has shown itself hopelessly incompetent to deal with the paramount questions of finance and taxation. Both Congress and the Federal Government have manifested since the fall of Fort Sumter a great, though, perhaps a very singular, talent for spending money: but they have not shown the slightest aptitude for the replanishment of an empty Treasury, except by the costly process of borrowing. They seem to be as utterly in the dark as to the true principles of taxation among a commercial people as if the history of Europe for the last 50 years had been as blank to them as it has been to the Esquimaux. The last news of the Tax Bill—which is to provide for the wants of a huge standing army and a newly centralized Government, with largely increased powers and desires, and for the payment of the interest on a public debt of 200,000,000 sterling, incurred within a twelvemonth by a revival of nearly all the modes and sources of taxation that the experience of Europe has discarded—is that it will be reported by the Senate in a day or two without material modification. The measure as it stands is calculated to employ an army of 20,000 assessors and collectors, and, perhaps, another army, even more numerous, that never entered into the dreams of its promoters. It will absorb 20 per cent. of the whole returns in the expense of collection, it will be inoperative in a thousand instances, and in a thousand others will be operative only to annoy the people and interfere with trade and industry. It will be resisted in some parts of the country by the whole force of public opinion; and when submitted to the ordeal of universal suffrage and the ballot at the next election for President, it will, in all probability, be made the pivot, not only for its own repeal, but for a total change in the domestic and foreign politics of the country. Congress would have acted wisely if it had postponed till next year all other business but this one; if it had condescended to study the financial legislation of Great Britain since the amendment of the tariff and the repeal of the Corn Laws, and devoted its whole energies to the consideration of the taxes that the people of a kindred country, but one hitherto a stranger to any system of Imperial or national taxation, would be likely to pay, and that could be collected with benefit to the revenue and without injury to trade. No such scheme has yet found its way into Congress, and, although rumours have been circulated from time to time that Mr. Chase had framed and would recommend a simple and more rational project, nothing of the kind has happened. To spend dire, 3,000,000 per diem in war expenses, and pay by certificates of indebtedness, in which the money-market has present confidence but to collect nothing whatever from the people in the form of taxation towards meeting these liabilities when the excitement of the war shall have blown over, may be a pleasant and an easy, but can scarcely be considered a safe process. It would doubtless, be no very difficult task to steer an ancient three-decker down the upper rapids of the Niagara, to hoist star-spangled banners to the breeze, to fire salvos of artillery, to wake trumpet and fife, to shout "glory" and "victory," and to brag of the strength and speed of the noble craft rushing so swiftly over the rejoicing waters. But the end would come, nevertheless: and what would the world say of the ship and its commanders? And who would not much rather be a spectator of the catastrophe from the shore than one of the crew or passengers?

The latest advices from New Orleans (no official reports from the officers engaged in the capture either by land or river have yet been received) report that General Butler with his force had advanced by the Shell Road and entered the city. They are stated to have found large quantities of cotton ready, or almost ready, for shipment. If there really be any cotton in the South Confederacy will not long be deprived of its supply for it is officially announced that the blockade of New Orleans, Savannah, Newbern, Beaufort, and Fernandina will be immediately removed by a proclamation from the President, to be issued either to-day or to-morrow. Thus, all goes merrily for the Union. Victory jumps over the head of victory; and Secession, to use an American phrase, is all but "played out." But, with the restoration, or reconstruction, of the Union, will come another game that must also be played out in its appointed time. A very difficult game it will be, with the pro-slavery party and the conquered, exasperated and humiliated South on the one side, and the rampant Abolitionists on the other: with a standing army and several victorious and popular Generals looking on, not exactly as umpires of the play, but as interested spectators longing for a chance to strike in and turn the game to their own advantage. The Abolitionists are still eager for war. They assert that the emancipation of the slaves in the district of Columbia is alone worth all the blood and misery of this dreadful conflict, and openly denounce any and every attempt to restore the Old Constitution. Nothing will satisfy them but war *à l'outrance* against the iniquity which they abhor. They are consistent, no doubt, but if the people at large were of their opinion peace would be impossible for 20 years, and separation inevitable.

INDIAN PRESS.

LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

(From the Englishman, June 7.)

Since writing below on the subject of subscriptions and memorials we have received the letter of our correspondent "J. M." on an object of a similar nature, with respect to which no question can arise as to its advisability, and the duty of every Anglo-Indian, at least, with regard to it. We should have taken up this subject earlier, but, bearing in mind what has been said and written by, and on behalf of, our "Aryan" brethren, with regard to England's noble generosity to the natives of the North West in the famine of last year, we sincerely desired to give them the opportunity of taking the lead in the movement which the exigency of the hour has rendered imperative upon India, as upon every community where the Anglo-Saxon has influence, in aid of the sorely tried operatives of the English manufacturing districts. We have waited in vain for our native friends to occupy the post of honour in this work of charity and fellow-feeling towards those who so nobly aided them, even beyond the mark of their necessities. We must try now how they will follow. We know, already, how severe is the pressure upon not only the operatives of the closed mills themselves, but upon all classes connected with the cotton manufactures of England. We know that severe as it already is, that distress is but beginning, and that for a long time to come it will wax direr with each succeeding month. We know that though there will be no lack of sympathy and well directed help by their more fortunate neighbours at home, in spite of courageous effort and self-helpfulness among the sufferers themselves, there will still be need of external help;—and we know above all that they who are preparing to suffer in silence the calamities which cannot be averted, are our own people, the sons and daughters of our own Fatherland. Shall they fail of the help they nobly extended to the far off sufferers of the North-West who had no claim upon them but their suffering and their helplessness? God forbid! Be prompt as we may, our help, such as we can render, will come all too late for many a sufferer. Already we are glad to see Bombay is alive to the call of duty; and Calcutta is the natural centre for the operations of such a good work on this side of India. We do not wait for others to do all the work of which we feel the urgent necessity, and should be sorry to see it left to the government to take the necessary initiative. If a dozen or twenty gentlemen who are willing to cooperate in the management of a "Central Relief Fund for the aid of the distressed operatives of the English manufacturing districts," will send their names to the Editor of this journal, we will undertake at once, with their assistance, to organize the movement, and we shall hope to find the name of influential native gentlemen amongst them, unless they should prefer to take up a separate ground for themselves. We hope, however, that they will join us in a work of common humanity in which all class distinctions may well lose their evil power. Promptitude is the very soul of such a work, and we hope that throughout this Presidency and the North West, local committees will save both time and expense by carrying this suggestion into operation among themselves; and so soon as an organization is effected here, they can be brought within its range, so as to remit to London with all possible dispatch, some worthy return of that ready and munificent benevolence of which the Lord Mayor was the medium, almost on the instant that the cry of distress reached England from India. We wait confidently a response to our call, or indication of "a better way," to which we will render our best aid and warmest support.

UNEASINESS IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(From the Englishman, June 5.)

The main cause and origin of the vague feeling of uneasiness, and expectation of something, which have for some considerable time existed in the Upper Provinces, and unsettled the minds of men, both Europeans and natives in the North-West, is by no means such a secret, or so difficult to be discovered and understood as many appear to think. The mysteriousness of the apprehension which exists, and the impossibility of conceiving whence any danger likely, by any possibility, to assume formidable proportions can arise, go very far, in our opinion to justify the opinion expressed by some of the best and most vigilant officers of the government, that there is no actual danger; but the state of feeling referred to is caused by religious fanatics and incendiaries of the Mussulman persuasion, rich in disastrous prophecies for the British power, but poor indeed in ability to show whence their fulfilment is to come. It is quite well known to the government that prophets of this description have, since the suppression of the mutiny and the banishment of the king of Delhi, been industriously circulating their vaticinations amongst the population of India, and more especially of the Upper Provinces of the Bengal Presidency and the Punjab: a fruitful staple upon which they have rung the changes being varied to suit the ignorance, the simplicity or the bigotry of their hearers. Sometimes the Persians are in full march upon India, anon it is the "Roose"-men who are coming in formidable force; again the Mahomedan population of the Deccan and those of all Southern India has risen, or will rise, or else the French have been coming to snatch the empire from us. If the author of these prophecies or assertions cannot be discovered, it is by no means so difficult to find the auditors, at first or second hand, a further degree removed; for there is scarcely a European servant of the government in the North West Provinces, who has not, at sometime or other of late years, been questioned by natives of the better class as to the truth or incorrectness of these rumours and much desired calamities. Meantime no one comes to assail, or rises to beard us in India: where if we only maintain our present *status*, and armed and prepared position, we are impregnable; and may defy enemies from without, and prophets from within, our frontier. We say again that there is no real danger about just now: nor any probability of its arising, unless we call it into being by going to sleep on our post; and of this we see no symptom. Whilst we keep always ready, the prophets will wear themselves out, and exhaust their stock in trade, portion by portion. People once, and again, and a third time deceived soon lose their credulity, and not only distrust, but hate their deceivers. While lying prophecies and prophets fall steadily into discredit and contempt, sharp swords, vigilant officers, and disciplined soldiers are always at *par* value.

LANGUAGE OF THE HIGH COURTS.

(From the Bangalore Herald, June 10.)

A native contemporary, casting aside the narrow influence of a petty nationality, boldly advocates the establishment of English, as the language of the New High Courts. His remarks on this and kindred subjects are valuable, and we extract a portion of them.

"In our opinion none should be allowed to plead in the High Court who have not passed the very highest standard of examination in English literature and Law. Even the Attorneys of the Court should be intelligent English Scholars. The system of education with all its pomp and circumstance of *degrees* and *honors*, as it now obtains in the Calcutta University, is very defective and unsatisfactory. That system itself requires amendment, and Government cannot do better than set about its reformation as soon as possible. With the superior class of English Scholars, serving as Attorneys and Barristers in the High Court, with Judges also well picked and assisted, and with a language which is daily becoming more and more cultivated by the majority of the nations of the world, we hope to see the day when justice will no longer be sold to the highest bidder and when men's rights will be far better respected than at present throughout the breadth and length of the land. He alone talks of making this or that dialect of the 40 dialects of India *the* language of the Court, who, like a child, considers his native village as the whole of this beautiful world and the small pond in his father's little garden, as the largest sheet of water upon earth. We want right principles and upright feelings and we ask what living language is there now in the world, that is capable of communicating them more forcibly and effectively than the English?"

One thing is clear that the days of raw, half fledged vakeels will be over, as far as the High Court is concerned. We cannot altogether share in the admiration entertained by our contemporary for the Supreme Court, but let that pass.

THE MYSTERIOUS CHUPATTI.

To the Editor of the Delhi Gazette.

Sir,—For the information of the public generally and the quieting of the minds of your lady readers in particular, who must have been dreadfully alarmed by the dark and mysterious intimations lately contained in your columns, allow me to offer a few remarks upon the subject of the mysterious *gourdhani* which has lately appeared again amongst us and caused such consternation.

It is doubtless well for all of us to be reminded from time to time that we live in a strange land, amongst a strange people; a people moreover who have no particular reason for feeling any special attachment to our rule, isolated as we are from them so completely in our language, habits, and feelings:

It would be well however if in place of that supreme contempt and indifference which ninety-nine out of every hundred of our countrymen feel for everything Hindu, we took a little more pains to make ourselves acquainted with the habits, thoughts, and feelings of these people amongst whom so many of us have to spend the greater portion of our lives. One would have thought that merely for the sake of getting rid of that intolerable burden of *ennui* which wears out our gallant soldiery much faster than a campaign, a race of men, possessed of such intellectual energies as Englishmen are for the most part endowed with, would eagerly avail themselves of every opportunity of becoming acquainted with the language, history, manners and customs of this vast people, who possessed a high degree of civilization while Britain was inhabited by a race of barbarians.

We regard these people with mingled pity and scorn, we talk with complacent satisfaction of their blind prejudices, their moral degradation, their mental inferiority, have we ever tried to make them better? If we find fault with them because they cannot understand and suspect us, and are unable to appreciate the great privilege of being governed by so exalted a race as ourselves, are not we really the most culpable if with all our intellectual and moral advantages we are at no pains to acquaint ourselves with their habits, modes of thought &c., and by going down to meet them to bring them up to a level with ourselves?

But to revert to the more immediate subject of the *gourdhani*.

I have received the following accountt of the origin of this somewhat singular custom on authority, for which I can vouch:—

"The story relates that a Hindu woman when leaving her mother's house to go to that of her husband, asked her brother to grant some particular thing,—which he refused to do. As she slowly left the house she looked back and saw her brother together with his wife turned to pillars of stone. Not knowing what to do she sat there and began to weep. In the meantime a fakir came by and asked her what was the matter; she told him, on which he told her to get a cup of water and some *gourdhani* and to sit by them, with her eyes shut and in silence. She did so, and on opening her eyes found to her joy that they had both come to life again. Hence arose the superstition, and that every sister is required to send *gourdhani* to her brother either on Monday or on Friday, for which he in return may give whatever he pleases either money or some ornament."

Such is the story—the question of course is whether this present distribution of *gourdhani* has anything to do with political commotions. It would be perhaps too hasty an assertion to assume that it has not, yet I cannot trace, after the most careful enquiry the slightest connection. There may be no doubt some mysterious connection between the two things, as there *may* be between comets and social or political convulsions, but we are not clever enough to discover it. This much is certain, that this distribution of the *gourdhani* is a new thing in most of the cities, but it is apparently entirely confined to the lower classes, and from the fact of *gourdhani* being a common food of the villagers, it would seem as if the custom had arisen among them, and is now imported into the town. The most plausible account assigned for its distribution is that it is intended to ward off pestilence. I leave other wiser heads than mine to decide knotty points—at all events let us not too rashly group together two facts as cause and effect.

I am, yours faithfully,
A Missionary.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

(From the Englishman, June 6.)

To ensure uniformity in the arrangements made in organization of the new Police Force, the Governor General has considered it advisable to appoint an Inspector General of the Force, not in each separate government, but to exercise a strict supervision over all the Police Establishments throughout India. The Governor General, in making this appointment, appears to have been fully sensible of the numerous difficulties the incumbent would meet with were he not supported to the full by the heads of the several local governments. In the first place the appointment was one which, arising out of an entirely new system, would necessarily, with the perfect organization of the Police, it was therefore a temporary measure, and as such not likely to find favour in the eyes of those who might prefer having the control of the Police Force raised within and for the protection of their several governments. The Governor General foreseeing that unless the Inspector General of Police started duly accredited by him, his exertions, however meritorious they might be, would fail of success, addressed himself to each local government assigning his reasons for making the appointment and the object which he had in view in so doing. With a view to exercising a rigid economy in all police expenditure, it became indispensable that all establishments should be kept down to the same sufficient local governments, but that the system now in the course of general introduction throughout India, should in all parts be one and the same. It needs no telling how easy it is for two men to read the same order in different ways; it may almost be said how impossible it is for them both to attach precisely the same meaning to it. Allowing this, it was not unnatural to look for a diversity of systems, as regards minor details especially, arising out of the endeavour to introduce a general system without one head to control the whole, and as it is out of such diversities of system that complication in accounts arise, the Governor General was desirous of avoiding so far as possible anything which might tend to that end. The Inspector General of Police receives no direct control over any portion of the police; he in no way usurps the authority which must necessarily rest on the head of the local government under which it serves and in whose pay it is, his functions are essentially those of an Inspector, and an Inspector only. If in the course of his inspections he sees aught which calls for reform, he places himself in communication with the local government under which the portion of the force inspected may be serving; offers his suggestions; and leaves it to the government to carry them out. For this reason, for the appointment to be of any service, it became necessary to obtain for him a cordial holding in check and the ready support of the superior officers of police. Without the assistance of the police officers willingly rendered, but little good could be expected; but if the local governments shewed their appreciation of the value of the supervision to be exercised by the Inspector General there would be little fear of the officers commanding corps, &c., failing to give him that support so requisite to obtain the end in view. All reports of the Inspector General of Police are to be forwarded to the local government under which the force being inspected may be, duplicates being sent to the Government of India. The local governments are authorised to carry out the suggestions made in the report without any reference to the Government of India, but in cases when they may be opposed to the opinions or suggestions of the Inspector General, they are required to report to the Supreme Government any reasons they may have for their opposition, when the Governor General in Council will decide the point of difference. Any step which tends to consolidate one general Police system throughout all India must be for the public good, as it serves to lower the cost of what is always a somewhat expensive necessary, and for this reason, if for no other, this appointment must be looked upon as a judicious one.

MR. BOWRING.

(From the Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini.)

Our new Commissioner Mr. Bowring appears to deserve well of the inhabitants of this place, for he is spoken of by them very highly, and he has already become very popular. He has removed the taxes imposed on the inhabitants of the Pettah for Municipal purposes, by the Superintendent of Bangalore, and has ordered it to be defrayed from the Public Revenue as the people are poor and sufficient are burdened with taxes already. He has also ordered that every attention should be paid to the sanitary condition of the towns of different Districts: and thus to improve the condition of the people. He has likewise ordered that no public notices, Circulars, or letters relative to the increase, decrease, or levying of taxes shall in future be issued by Superintendents without reference to the Commissioner. We believe that a similar order was formerly issued by General Cubbon. But it appears to have been forgotten, or got into disuse, for we have known a Superintendent to say—when told by a subordinate that a certain order he had given was contrary to regulation—d—n the regulation! do as I order you, my will is the regulation. A contemporary of ours lately remarked that, the Mysore country has been like a close borough in the possession of a happy family, the Commissioner and his assistants. We could prove to our worthy contemporary of the *Times* that such is not the case at present. Like the rotten boroughs of England and Ireland ours is condemned, if not entirely smashed. There is no longer any mystery attached to the administration of affairs in Mysore. The public business is carried on in an open, clear, and off-hatched manner. The orders of the Commissioner are distinct and unmistakeable on all points. The greatest order and regularity now prevails throughout all the offices of the Commissioner's Department.

He has directed that the Records should be so arranged that they may be submitted to the heads of Departments within five minutes notice; and that extra writers should be engaged for this business and any other additional work, if necessary. So by this we learnt that considerable activity prevails in the Public offices, and that the Commissioner has no desire to cause the public servants to be overworked and if the writers should complain of the hardship of being delayed in office till 8 or 9 o'clock at night during the past week, it must be the fault of the native heads of Departments, for we feel assured that the Commissioner is not aware of this unusual practice, and that it only requires to be brought to his notice in order to be checked, as there are extra hands always available as writers when any emergency occurs. Those writers who are most competent to do the work are generally over-burdened, while more highly paid drones passed over, for their competency had nothing to do with their appointment. With our present Commissioner has the inauguration of a better order of things commenced, for which we have to congratulate our countrymen. The punchayet system as in vogue here has been complained of by the inhabitants of this place in a petition to the Judicial Commissioner. And it has been clearly shown from the written testimony of the Punchayets, and most experienced British officer in Mysore, Major Dobbs, that he has been compelled to sign a Decree at variance with his own judgment, in a certain case which we have now before us. But he records his own opinion which is contrary to that of the Punchayet, but states that, he has merely signed and confirmed the Mahazor according to the rule laid down for his guidance. However, on a special appeal being made to the Judicial Commissioner Mr. Saunders overruled the decision of the Punchayet and commented on the absurdity of an officer of such high standing being guided by such rules and so unfair and unreasonable a decision as that referred to by him. The Punchayet system as set forth by us, has been ably handled and fully explained by the *Madras Times*. But he again says that, from our "lofty style of writing," he has been led into some misconception of the matter. There is nothing misty in this. We uphold the Punchayet system conducted on the principles, and rules laid down by General Cubbon published by us in a late issue. But we denounce the present corrupt practices which we are prepared to prove, and boldly affirm that if the European Officers had caused Punchayetdars to be selected according to the instructions of the late Chief Commissioner, their's would be no cause of complaint. If the present Chief, or Judicial Commissioner wishes to be rightly informed of the merits or demerits of the *Panchayets*, as at present constituted here, let them enquire of old and experienced men—such as the Judges in the Hoozoor Adaulut Court—men of honor and integrity. Then they will learn the sham, the mockery, the rottenness of this system as it is at present conducted. In the absence of Juries we have no wish to abolish the ancient system altogether. All we require at present is a reformation, which we feel confident our present Commissioner will effect.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(From the Indian Field, June 4.)

We propose to lay before our readers a statement of a case now under discussion in the Councils of the Calcutta University, with an analysis of the arguments advanced on all sides, as complete as we can make it. No decision has been yet arrived at, although it might not perhaps be very difficulty to forecast the result of deliberations now in actual course of being carried on; but what we have to say makes no attempt as will be seen, to prejudge or anticipate anything and our object will be attained if we succeed in offering a fair *resume* of the very important question at issue.

As long ago as 1858 Dr. Duff brought forward a proposal for the establishment of University Professorships: since then the project has gone through several phases, but the general grounds on which its adoption is at present urged may be thus stated: In order to prepare a student for passing the examinations necessary to obtain the B. A. degree, instruction is required such as it is difficult for most of the affiliated institutions to supply: in physical science for instance, a paper of questions relating to which is expected to be answered at the examinations in arts, the ordinary affiliated institutions could only prepare their alumni by making them read some popular text book, in other words by a process of *cramming*. To supply lectures on such subjects of a character calculated to give real, instead of mere superficial instruction would be notoriously quite beyond the means of most of the non-government establishments, if not of all of them: and it is urged that it is the duty of the University to supplement the unavoidable deficiencies of her colleges: that although to do so would be inconsistent with her present charter, the minutes and despatches which embody the intentions of her founders distinctly provide for the contingency; and lastly, that Government is prepared to sanction the outlay should the Senate recommend the establishment of one or more professorships.

To this it is replied that in the first place it opens the general question of fundamentally altering the constitution of the University, and it is urged that a very strong case is required in order to justify a radical revolution: the University is an examining body, and it is by some thought that it had best remain so for the present at least. True, the *Friend of India* in a late article speaks of it as *merely* an examining body, apparently with some hazy notion that every one would believe that there is something eminently disreputable in such a position; we could nevertheless name very able men who deliberately oppose the change on this ground alone that the University does, and is likely to do most good by remaining detached from all direct connection with teaching.

Again, it is urged that were the University to establish a chair of one or more of the physical sciences for the benefit of her undergraduates, she would practically display a partiality unworthy of the Alma Mater of a body of students who look to her from the Punjab and Ceylon, as well as from the Gangetic delta: far away north and south are affiliated institutions which have submitted to that relationship on condition of having satisfied the University of their fitness to educate up to the B. A. standard, and it is said that to offer special advantages to those students who collect round the Calcutta College, would be as unjust in kind, although not in degree, as if the University were to nominate a staff of professors, and send them to Colombo: least of all it is said should the University act thus partially, when the very class of students to whom it is now called on to do so have now within their reach at the Presidency College all that is required: that institution does, or shortly will afford means of study confessedly adequate to the requirements of the B. A. examination, and the authorities are, we believe, prepared to place those advantages within the reach of all who may desire to avail themselves of them.

Some have stated as an objection to the establishment of University Professors as above suggested, that their proposed salaries would be lowered by making them the regular teachers of ordinary undergraduate students: we do not think that this objection is likely to have much weight, and we believe that it is founded on a misconception of the state of the case at home, where the professorial system, under which professors teach, and are the only teachers, has been pushed aside by the tutorial system, under which professors are either sinecurists, or else men who by their personal qualifications and reputation fill their lecture rooms with voluntary listeners: as to the objection itself we cannot believe that men of learning and scientific acumen, would consider it any degradation to address a class of students who have passed the *little go* of the Calcutta University.

But, it is urged that on broader grounds than those stated above, the Calcutta University ought to establish professor-ships, rather in order to possess representatives of various branches of science, and to afford a higher kind of instruction, to those for instance who may try the honor course than to supply teaching available for the ordinary undergraduate course.

Those who have most attentively studied the typical character of Indian talent developed by the best specimens of young Hindustanis, always represent themselves as forcibly struck, often as quite puzzled, by the contrast perceptible between the extraordinary aptitude which they evince for certain branches of study, and the subservience which seems to incapacitate them from seizing even the rudiments of others: they succeed well with mathematics; they are fascinated by metaphysical speculations; but induction is less pleasing to them, and experiments taken away from that institution and placed in the hands of the University, where they would be under the control of a body, of which many of the heads of these affiliated institutions are themselves members. This is no doubt very laudable, one can least be thought worthy of grave censure; perhaps it would be more openly avowed: and it is at least patent that those who desire to introduce changes of so very serious a character, and bound, as the very first step, to shew that reform is called for,—a proceeding which, so far as we are aware, they have never attempted: but we desire only to mention this as one of those considerations which we think really irrelevant although likely to influence the result powerfully.

We have perhaps said enough to shew how wide is the field and how really great the questions marshalled thereon; were such an issue laid in England in regard to any analogous subject, the discussion would ring from the Isle of Wight to the Orkneys among educated men: but here we know little and scarcely care at all about such things. And still who shall say that the Calcutta University is at this moment an institution less important to the intellectual future of the human race than Oxford? The sudden extinction of the latter would cause a "temporary crowding elsewhere; the loss of the former might throw back for a generation the chances of intellectual progress of millions of men; and that its early growth should not be attended by unnecessary impediments, or distorted by errors of management, is really of almost incalculable importance to the future of Hindostan.

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4 Woolen Carpets.
6 Dregget Do.
50 Dozen Fancy Soap.
35 Do. Scents.
36 Do. Lavender.
1 Case Table Cover.
1 Do. Waterproof Hats.
1 Do. Bed Linen.
1 Do. Walking Stick, with Swords and Penknives.

A large quantity of superior Havana Cigars, &c. &c.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 18th June 1862.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will submit to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

Few remnant pieces of Oil Floor Carpets.
Rolls of Drugget Carpetting.
Few dozens of Tart Fruits, Pickles, Sellery Seeds, Silk Parasols, Bronzed and Plated Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, Wall Shades.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

PARTICULARS of the Landed property belonging to the Estate of the late Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Parueh, Esq., deceased, to be sold in Two Lots by Public Auction, by Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., at their Auction Rooms, on Monday the 30th of June.

Lot No. 1.

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, and Buildings thereon, erected and built situate, lying, and being, at Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 456, and which said piece of Ground admeasures seven hundred and twenty-six square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Public Road, called Borah Bazar Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by an open piece of Ground devoted to charitable purposes, and partly by the house of Pallonjee Jamsetjee, on or towards the South, by a Lane, which now is, and at all time hereafter shall be used and enjoyed as a thorough fare, and on or towards the South by Lot No. 2.

Lot No. 2.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Land, or ground, situate with the Town Walls of Bombay, in a street commonly called or known by the name of Borah Bazar Street, containing by admeasurement Two hundred and Twenty-two square yards, or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Public Road, called Borah Bazar Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West by a place called Thanuck, on or towards the North by Lot No. 1, and on or towards the South by property belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, and which said piece of Land is numbered 455 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

The Plans of the respective Lots and the Conditions of Sale; subject to which the same are to be sold, can be seen at the Office of Messrs. Faithfull and Keir, No. 5, Forbes Street, or at the Office of the Auctioneers, three days before the sale.

Lots may be viewed on application to the Auctioneers.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th June 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of sales closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 " " Longcloth.
600 " " T. Cloth.

A few Bales Mule and Water Twist, &c. &c.

THE CLIPPER YACHT "ECLIPSE."

ON SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street the above beautiful Yacht, the winner of the several races in Australia, with her Mast, Yards, Sails and Anchor, &c., as she lies near Mazagon Bander, she is about 15 tons burthen and Cutter Rigged.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

COFFEE MACHINES.

A few of the above are on hand for sale in two sizes, at Rs. 25 and 21 respectively. They make Coffee free of dregs and sediment, and the process is most simple.

WINES.

Ginger Wine of Superior quality at Rs. 13½ per dozen.

CHERRY BRANDY.

Bernard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts ..... Rs. 13 per dozen.
In pints ..... " 7-8 "

A double Gun by Joseph Manton, complete in Case.

SHIGRAM.

A serviceable second-hand Palanquin Shigram. Can be seen any day after 12 o'clock.

ROPE AND SHEATHING FELT.

A small Invoice of Manilla Rope and Tarred Cordage, and patent Hair Sheathing Felt.

CRAWFORD & Co.

No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 18th June 1862.

Indian Domestic Economy and Receipt Book.

FIFTH EDITION REVISED, COMPRISING numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA,

HAS been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and, above all in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegent remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by Dinneford & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London